Some New Diptera From Argentina

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In the course of the entomological work at present being conducted on the blood-sucking groups of Diptera in northern Argentina, by the Instituto Bacteriologico, certain species of Diptera have been obtained in the miscellaneous collecting which are of unusual interest. Several of these represent families which have not, as yet, been recorded for Argentina, some of which are herein described.

In connection with these heretofore unrecorded families it will be appropriate to add a few words regarding the families of Diptera of Argentina, as a whole. In the "Catálogo de los Dipteros de las Repúblicas del Plata", published by Brèthes in 1908 (Anales Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires, vol. 16) fifty families of Diptera are recorded for Argentina. Certain changes have occurred in the status of some of these families since this date. At present some are considered as representing two families as in the case of the Bibionidae which is now divided into the families Scatopsidae and Bibionidae; the genus *Ceratopogon* and allies (Ceratopogonidae) have been separated from the Chironomidae as a distinct family; and certain genera formerly included under the old family Muscidae are now placed in a separate family, the Calliphoridae. On the other hand, certain other groups which were recognized as families are at present being included under others. Thus, the Limnobiidae are now grouped with the Tipulidae; the Phasiidae and Ocypteridae with the Tachinidae and the Anthomyidae and Scatophagidae are placed under the Muscidae.

A certain species, recorded under the family Scatophagidae as *Scatophaga diadema* Wiedemann, belongs to the unrecorded family Phycodromidae. *Choetura rufipes* Macquart is likewise recorded under Scatophagidae. This genus and species is unknown to the writer, but it is practically certain not to belong to this family (= subfamily). Lately Brèthes has recorded the family Trichoceridae from Cape Horn and Alexander has recently recorded the Blepharoceridae, Dixidae and Tanyderidae, the former from Mendoza, the others from Cordoba. In the case of the Dixidae, it is now considered a subfamily of the Culici-

dae and the genus and species of Tanyderidae (*Bruchomyia argentina*) is now placed in the Psychodidae (subfamily Phlebotomyinae).

Another family, Psilidae, of which Weyenberg described a species, *Chiliza persicorum*, from Argentina, is omitted from Brèthes catalogue. After these additions and changes have been made, we find that there is a total of fifty-one families recorded from Argentina.

At least twenty-two other families are known to occur in other regions of America, the majority of which, no doubt, will be found in Argentina. It must be stated, however, that since the work of Felix and Enrique Lynch Arribalzaga, very little comprehensive work has been done on the Diptera of Argentina, with the exception of that on the Culicidae, Tabanidae, and the gall-making Itonididae (Cecidomyidae) and Trypetidae. Therefore, it is natural to expect that many new forms await discovery. This is very evidently the case, as is shown by the fact, that the writer, with limited time at his disposal for general collecting, has obtained representatives of eight of these unrecorded families, namely:

Leptidae (Tucumán)
Scenopinidae (Tucumán and Buenos Aires)
Platypezidae (Tucumán)
Pipunculidae (Tucumán)
Tanypezidae (Tucumán)
Rhopalomeridae (Chaco; also specimens seen in Jujuy)
Heteroneuridae (Chaco)
Geomyzidae (Tucumán).

Dr. Carlos Bruch has collected a species of Pyrgotidae from Córdoba.

The Museo de Historia Natural de Buenos Aires contains a specimen of the family Apioceridae. In addition to the above, the Thaumalidae & Canthyloscelidae have been found in Patagonia. All combined makes a total of sixty-three families.

The representatives of the Leptidae, Platypezidae, Pipunculidae and Tanypezidae are described in the present paper; while the others will be treated in a future paper.

No doubt other species will be found which belong to these families. Likewise, in the course of extensive collecting many additional genera and species will surely be added to the known fauna of Diptera of Argentina. In fact, it would appear that the number of unknown species far exceeds that which is already known.

One group of Diptera which is eommon in the Northern Hemisphere, namely the Scatophaginae, seemingly has no representatives in Argentina. *Scatophaga diadema* Wiedemann, as stated above, belongs to the family Phycodromidae. *Choetura rufipes* Macquart, described from Uruguay, and which is likewise recorded under the Scatophagidae (vide Brèthes) is unknown to the writer and cannot be stated at present whether it belongs to the Scatophaginae or not. Occasionally, special search has been made for this group by the writer without results.

DESCRIPCION OF NEW SPECIES

SUBORDER ORTHORRAPHA

Series Brachycera
Family Leptidae

Flies with few or no bristles; the third antennal joint with annulae or without annulae and bearing a terminal style, or arista; some or all of the tibiae with apical spurs; pulvilli and empodium pad-like; wing veins well defined; not contracted anteriorly; squamae greatly reduced.

Genus *Chrysopila* Macquart.

Third joint small, rounded apically and bearing a terminal arista; anal cell closed just before the wing margin; body usually with abundant brassy or silvery pile.

Chrysopila argentina, new species.

Male: — Of rather small size (6 mm.; wing 6 mm.), thorax and abdomen covered with brassy pile; wing partly clouded.

Head: — Ocellar triangle raised, dark gray in color; eyes contiguous above antennae; antenna small, black, the third joint smaller than the second; arista black, pubescent, about three times the length of the antenna; face and palpi dark gray.

Thorax: — Black, the dorsum overlaid with brassy pile; bristles present on postalar-callus and posterior margin of scutellum; pile present on upper margin of mesopleura, on lower portion of sternopleura, on the upper portion of hypopleura and on the metapleura; femora and tibiae yellow, a little darkened outwardly, tarsi dark; mid tibia with a pair of prominent apical spurs, hind tibia with a single spur.

Abdomen: — Black, covered with yellow pile which on the sternum, is heavily intermixed with black.

Wings: — Subhyaline, the stigma dark and the veins clouded; petiole beyond anal vein a little less than length of anterior cross-vein.

Haltere: — Darkened apically.

Female: — Somewhat large and more robust in appearance than male. Front broad, nearly equal to one-third the head-width, dark gray in color.

Three male and one female, collected in an open field near woods, and within shady woods.

Type locality: — Raco, 1,200 meters, Tucuman, (13.2.27; R. C. Shannon). Also from Tafi Viejo, Tucuman, (14.3.27; R. C. Shannon).

Chrysopila delpontei, new species.

A small, velvety black species with silvery decumbent pile at base of the abdomen.

Male: — Length 5 mm.; wing 4.25 mm. Face, palpi and proboscis black; thorax black; legs yellow with the tarsi and bases of the

femora darkened; upper surfaces of femora with whitish appressed scales; abdomen black with a white transverse stripe at anterior margin of second tergite; first tergite with white pile which overhangs the white stripe of the second tergite; wings hyaline with a dark stigma; petiole beyond the anal cell equal to one and one-half times the length of the anterior cross-vein; halteres yellow.

Five males collected in shady woods.

Type locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucuman (2.2.27, E. Del-Ponte and R. C. Shannon). Also from Tafi Viejo, Tucuman, (14.3.27, Del Ponte and Shannon).

Named for Doctor Eduardo Del Ponte, entomologist of the Instituto Bacteriologico.

SUBORDER CYCLORRAPHA

Series Athericera
Section Aschiza
Family Platypezidae

Small, thinly pilose flies with few bristles and with the hind tarsi dilated; arista placed at the apex of the third antennal joint. The larvae live in fungi.

Three species of this family representing two genera, *Platypeza and Agathomyia,* have been found in the Province of Tucuman. The genera may be separated as follows.

Platypeza: — Third antennal joint as long as broad; last section of fourth vein with a distinct angle, the terminal portion directed towards the third vein but does not joint it.

Agathomyia: — Length of third antennal joint distinctly longer than its base, and strongly tapered; fourth vein straight

Genus *Platypeza* Meigen

The two species at hand may be separated as follows:

Platypeza thomseni: Length of the preangular section of the fourth vein (between the posterior crossvein and the angle at its apical section) is twice the length of the posterior crossvein.

Platypeza tucumana: Length of the preangular section of the fourth vein approximates the length of the posterior crossvein.

Platypeza thomseni, new species

Male: — Of average size (3 mm., wing 2.5 mm.) with very large eyes (purlish red in life) body of a black, velvety appearance.

Head: — Ocellar triangle black, elevated and equal sided; eyes broadly contiguous above and with enlarged facets; on the lower portion of the eye the facets are much smaller and darker; antennae small, black, the arista very elongate; face black, with a faint grayish pruinescence and without hairs; palpi dark.

Thorax: — Mesonotum with scattered, small setae and prominent bristles located as follows: one anterior sublateral; three notopleurals;

one at each posterior corner, one on the postalar callus; the scutellum with four marginal bristles, the posterior pair the longest.

Legs: — Dark, obscurely yellowish; the hind tarsi paler; the hind tarsi moderately expanded.

Abdomen: Of a richer velvety black color, the last segment grayish black; lateral margins with scattered hairs; on posterior margin of last segment the hairs are bristle-like and at the apex there is a series of eight bristles.

Wing: — Hyaline, with iridescent reflections; length of auxiliary vein (between the humeral crossvein and its tip) much less than distance between its tip and apex of first vein; the preangular section of the fourth vein (between the posterior and apical crossveins) about twice the length of the posterior crossvein.

Female: — Front moderately broad, the width equal to about one-third the length; the fifth sternite with a group of five erect bristles, the sixth sternite with two bristles. Somewhat smaller in size than the male.

Three males, one female; captured while running on the broad leaves of plants in shady woods.

Type locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucumán (2 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon).

Named for Señor W. O. Thomsen, engineer at the Quebrada de Lules, whose intelligent interest has greatly assisted entomological collecting in this favored quebrada.

Platypeza tucumana, new species.

Female: — Similar in size (2.25 mm.) and appearance to the female of *P. thomseni*. Front more narrow, about one-fourth the length; wing slightly infuscated anteriorly, length of auxiliary vein (between the humeral crossvein and its tip) is equal to distance between its tip and that of the first vein; preangular section of fourth vein approximates the length of the posterior crossvein.

Six females, taken in the same habitat with *P. thomseni*.

Type locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucumán, (2 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon).

Genus *Agathomyia*, Verrall

Agathomyia australis, new species.

Male: — A slender species, of average size (3 mm., wing 2.5 mm.). velvety black, with an iridescent pattern on thorax and abdomen.

Head: — Ocellar triangle moderate, equal sided and slightly protuberant; eyes very large, reddish (purplish in life) broadly contiguous above; frontal triangle small, equal to ocellar triangle in size; face black with an iridescent reflection; antenna moderate, dark, obscurely yellow; arista long and slender.

Thorax: — Mesonotum covered with an iridescent pattern except for a broad median velvety black area which extends to the anterior but not to the posterior margin; the bristles are arranged as in P. *thomseni*, except that the posterior mesonotal bristles are a little more

approximated; scutellum velvety black, the sides iridescent; pleurae black; sternum yellow; bases of legs yellow but the outer half of all the femora and remaining portions of the legs a little darkened; hind tarsi but little dilated and thickly with numerous short dark bristles.

Abdomen: — Velvety black, with an iridescent spot on the side of each of the first six segments.

Wings: — Clear with faint iridescent reflections; fourth vein midway between the anterior crossvein and its apex. Haltere black.

Female: — Very similar to the male. The front broad, widening upwards and with an iridescent spot completely covering it below the ocelli. Sixth sternite with a row of five bristles.

Two males, four females, taken while on the surface of big leaves of low growing plants in shady woods.

Type locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucumán, (2 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon). Also from Raco, Tucumán, (13 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon).

Family *Pipunculidae*.

Thinly pilose or nearly bare flies, practically without bristles. Head very large subhemispherical, formed almost entirely of the eyes. Antenna with a dorsal arista; wings much longer than abdomen; last section of fourth vein curved forwards but does not joint the third. Tibiae without spurs. Ovipositor heavily chitinized, exserted.

A very distinct family composed of usually small and dark flies. They possess remarkable powers of hovering and poising in the air. The larvae are endoparasites of other insects, mainly Homoptera.

Four species of the genus *Pipunculus* are at hand but probably twenty or more will eventually be found in Argentina. They may be separated as follows:

Key to species of Pipunculus.

1. Subcostal cell without stigma; tip of second vein much nearer the auxiliary vein than to the third vein *Pipunculus lynchi*.
   Subcostal cell with well defined stigma; tip of second vein nearer to the third vein ..... 2.
2. Third antennal joint without a long tapering process directed downwards; tergites dark with light gray posterior bands .. .. *Pipunculus doelloi*.

   Third joint with a long tapering process directed downwards; abdomen without distinct crossbands ..... 3.
3. Legs yellow with indefinite darkened areas on the exterior sides of the femora; third antennal joint pale yellow .... *Pipunculus schreiteri*.

   Legs yellow with broad black irregular bands surrounding the greater portion of the femora; third antennal joint blackish, the lower apex faintly yellow .... *Pipunculus tucumanus*.

Pipunculus schreiteri, new species.

Male: — Of moderate size (4 mm.; wing 4.5 mm.) and grayish black appearance.

Head: — Subhemispherical, a little longer than its height, the frontal aspect nearly circular in outline; ocellar triangle shining black, small, a little longer than its base (upper margin); eyes broadly contiguous above; frontal triangle a little larger than ocellar triangle, covered with silvery pruinosity; third antennal joint produced downwards into a long point, yellow in color, likewise the base of the arista is yellow, the remaining portion and the two basal antennal joints black; arista shorter than length of frontal triangle; face long and narrow with parallel sides, overlaid with silvery pruinosity; mouth parts light yellow.

Thorax: — Dark, overlaid with a grayish pruinosity, without bristles and very thin pilosity.

Legs: — Yellow with indefinite dark areas on the outer surface of the femora, the tarsi slightly darkened.

Abdomen: — Dark, grayish pruinose; a pair of small bristles at anterior corner of first segment.

Wing: — Hyaline; last section of fourth vein without spur.

Haltere: — Brownish, the intermediate portion of the stem pale yellow.

One male, taken while hovering among the leaves of low plants.

Type locality: — Raco, Tucumán (13 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon).

Named for Señor Rodolfo Schreiter, a very enthusiastic naturalist and collector, of the University of Tucumán.

Pipunculus tucumanus, new species.

Male: — Very similar to *P. schreiteri*. Is somewhat smaller (3.5 mm.; wing 4.0 mm.); antennae black, the outer margin of third antennal joint tinged with yellow; legs yellow with broad bands of black surrounding the femora, their bases and apices yellowish; abdomen with less pruinosity and more shining in appearance.

One male.

Type Locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucumán (2 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon).

Pipunculus doelloi, new species.

A distinctive species, easily separated by its large size (5 mm.; wing 6 mm.), the third antennal joint without a ventral pointed prolongation and the abdominal fasciae. It differs further in having the arista a little shorter than the length of the frontal triangle and a row of setae on the lateral margin of the first tergite. The abdominal fasciae are interrupted in the middle on the third to sixth segments.

The female has a very long and narrow front which is still more narrowed above as it approaches the ocelli. The ovipositor is long and stout and yellowish in color.

One male, one female, collected while hovering in herbage.

Type locality: — Tafi Viejo, Tucumán (14.3.27, R. C. Shannon).

Named for Doctor Martin Doello-Jurado, director of the Museum of Natural History, Buenos Aires.

Pipunculus lynchi, new species.

A small (2.5 mm.; wing 3 mm.) shining black species, easily distinguished by its wing venation and the presence of an obtuse spur on the posterior trochanter. Antenna black; third joint produced into a long tapering point below; ocellar and frontal triangles long, so that the eyes are contiguous only for a distance of six facets; thorax black, pale yellowish; legs black, the bases of the tibiae and the tarsi obscurely yellow; abdomen shining black; halteres yellowish.

One male.

Type locality: — Tafi Viejo, Tucuman (14.3.27, R. C. Shannon).

Family Syrphidae.

This family is one of the best known groups of Diptera in Argentina, as a result of the excellent treatist published by F. Lynch Arribalzaga (Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina, vols. 32, 33, 34, in instalments, 1891-1893) which still remains the major work on the family in this country.

It is therefore unnecessary, at present, to give a complete description of the family, or for the genera here treated.

Genus *Microdon* Meigen.

An apparently new species was recently found in association with a colony of ants (*Camponotus* (*Myrmobrachys*) *mus* Rog.; det. Bruch) at Alta Gracia, Cordoba.

Two females were captured; one of them was taken while in the act of laying eggs in the middle of the trail (on the side of a rock) of the ants which were going to and from to their nest, situated under a hugh rock. Perhaps the eggs are picked up by the ants and carried into the nest where the larvae upon hatching find themselves in a suitable environment.

Microdon bruchi, new species.

Female: — Fairly large and robust (length 12 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.); general coloration dark bronze; wing veins infuscated.

Head: — Front a little more narrow than width of face, slightly widening downwards, bronzy black in coloration, clothed with black hairs on upper half and yellow hairs on lower half; antennae very elongate, black; proportionate length of joints: 1.0: 0.25: 1.10; (total length 3 mm.) arista equal to three-fourths the length of the first joint; the face is slightly more than one-third the headwidth, gently arched in profile and uniformly clothed with yellow hairs.

Thorax: — Dark bronze in color, clothed with short yellow hairs; scutellum short and broad, about four times as broad as long, the hind margin straight and parallel with front margin, a spine at each posterior corner of scutellum.

Legs: — Black with brownish pile.

Abdomen: — Bronzy black with short brown pile and slightly longer and yellowish pile at anterior corners and along the sides of the tergites; a flattened tuft of black hair projecting from above the first spiracle.

Wing: — Hyaline, but with the veins rather strongly and broadly infuscated; stigmatical crossvein present; spurious vein actually joining the fourth vein; apical crossvein strongly sinuous, the apical portion recurrent and with a spur at its base.

A male *Microdon* was seen on the same rock where the females were captured but could not be procured. Presumably it is the male of the species here described. It was smaller in size and the abdomen was of a distinct brown color.

Two females.

Type locality: — Alta Gracia, Cordoba (20 January, 1927, R. C. Shannon).

It is very appropriate to name this species for Doctor Carlos Bruch, who has so greatly advanced our knowledge on the ants and myrmecophiles, as well as the Coleoptera, of Argentina.

Subfamily Ceriodinae.

Two species of the subfamily Ceriodinae representing two genera are at hand. The antennifer (antennal process) is very short in both, likewise the abdomen has a basal constriction.

Cerioides: — Metasternum membranous on posterior surface.

Polybiomyia: — Metasternum completely girdled with chitin.

Genus *Cerioides* Rondani

Cerioides barbipes Loew

This species is very similar to a species of wasp, *Montezumia* sp. which occurs in the same region. Also, there is a species of Cerambycidae, *Sphecomorpha murina* Klug (which has very small elytra, but large membranous wings), and a species of Lepidoptera, *Pseudosphex novercida* Kaye, Syntomidae), which also bears a very close resemblance to the same species of *Montezumia*. (Determinations made by Doctor C. Bruch). The appearance of the fly, moth and beetle is so wasp-like that the collector hesitates to pick them up with his fingers until a close inspection proves them harmless.

Male: — A rather large black species (14.0 mm.; wing 11 mm.), the wing heavily infuscated basally and anteriorly.

Head: — Triangular in outline from the frontal aspect, due to the face being strongly produced downwards; occiput covered with whitish pruinosity; ocellar triangle black, equal-sided; frontal triangle short but very broad, a short antennifer arising therefrom and suppor-

ting the antennae; first antennal joint long and slender; the second nearly as long but of larger girth; the third is a little more than one-half the length of the first and bearing a three jointed style, the apex of which is whitish; face broad, parallel sided and with a narrow yellowish stripe on each side extending from the oral margin to the eye.

Thorax: — Black, with a trace of yellow on the post alar calli and the hind margin of the scutellum.

Legs: — Black; mid tibia with a tuft of hairs extending from its middle nearly to the apex, these hairs blackish basally but becoming pale outwardly; basitarsal joint of middle leg with long loose whitish hairs on lower surface.

Abdomen: — Black, base of second tergite yellow; second segment strongly constricted at its base, its length a little greater than its posterior width; hypopygium pointed apically.

Wing: — Strongly infuscated basally and anterior to the third vein beyond the posterior crossvein and posterior to the third vein the wing is hyaline; stigmatical crossvein very indistinct; anterior crossvein joining the discal cell well beyond the middle.

Halteres yellow, the head with a black spot.

Female: — Like the male, but with the front moderately broad and a velvety black spot on each side, contiguous to the eye; also without the long hairs on the middle tibia and basitarsus.

Five males, eight females, on flowers.

Type locality: — Alta Gracia, Cordoba (20 January, 1927, R. C. Shannon). Also from Deán Funes, Cordoba (25, 1, 27, Shannon) and San Pedro de Jujuy, Jujuy (3 May, 1926, Shannon & Shannon). These last specimens were taken at the sap of trees.

Polybiomyia lyncharribalzagai, new species.

Female: — A moderate sized (12.0 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.) black species with the anterior border black infuscated. Very similar in general appearance to the preceding species.

Head: — Triangular from frontal aspect, the face moderately produced downwards; front black; a large velvety black spot bordering the eye margin below this and opposite the antenna a yellow spot borders the eye margin; antenna black; tip of style whitish; face black, broad, with parallel sides; a faint pair of yellowish submedian facial stripes which are well separated from both the oral and the eye margins.

Thorax: — Black; a distinct yellowish pruinose stripe following the depressions of the transverse suture but not extending clear across; anterior and posterior margins of scutellum faintly yellow.

Legs: — Black; without tufts of hair.

Abdomen: — Black, base of second segment strongly constricted and yellow.

Wing: — Only the anterior margin (anterior to the third vein) black; discal crossvein joining the fourth vein immediately beyond the middle of the discal cell.

Haltere: — Entirely yellow.

One female.

Type locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucuman (2 February, R. C. Shannon).

This species is named in honor of Enrique Lynch Arribalzaga who with his brother, have been the foremost workers on the Diptera of Argentina.

Subfamily Acalpterae

Family Tanypezidae

The flies of this family are usually found in shady woods, resting on the broad leaves of plants. The larvae, very probably, are phytophagous.

Tanypezidae: — Rather small to moderate sized flies. Eyes very large, occupying much the greater portion of the head surface; arista pubescent; no oral vibrissae; legs long and slender, the tarsi longer than the tibiae; auxiliary vein distinct; first longitudinal vein terminating near the middle of the costa; apex of fourth vein distinctly approximating that of the third; bristles of head and thorax well developed.

Tanypeza dallasi, new species.

Male: — Moderate size (12 mm.; wings 9.5 mm.); black with silvery pruinose markings.

Head: — Much shorter than high; in frontal aspect subellipitical; front long and narrow (1 by 6, narrowest width) velvety black with a large silvery pruinose spot above ocelli and silvery pruinose on lower sides; ocelli well removed from the posterior orbit. Bristles: — A small pair of post ocellars: a large pair of inner verticals and two pairs of moderate fronto-orbitals. Antenna yellow; length of third joint twice its greatest width; arista black, much longer than length of antenna, short pubescent. Face of moderate width, the lateral margins diverging downwardly; silvery pruinosity of the sides continuous with that on the lower portions of the front; the median portion of face blackish above, yellowish below; palpi black, proboscis yellow.

Thorax: — Mesonotum black, overlaid with yellowish pruinosity which is more pronounced posteriorly and rather bright silvery on and above the notopleura; pleurae black with a silvery pruinose area covering the upper portion of the sternopleura, the posterior two-thirds of the mesopleura and which is continuous with the silvery area of the notopleura; silvery area on the hypopleura and another on the metapleura extending backwards and across the metanotum. Bristles (for each lateral half of thorax); one humeral, one sublateral, two notopleurals, three posterior dorsocentrals, one supra-alar, two on the post alar callus; the pleurae without bristles except for two strong and several weak ones on the upper posterior corner of the meso-

pleura; the mesopleura, sternopleura and pteropleura pilose; metasternum completely girdled with chitin.

Legs: — Fore coxae, all femora and fore tibiae yellow; remainder of legs darkened, but the mid and hind tibiae have broad yellowish bands beyond the middle; hind tibia with a sub-basal curvature; base of hind basitarsus with a scale-like expansion fringed with strong setae.

Abdomen: — Shining black, hypopygium silvery pruinose; basal tergite with yellow hairs; remainder of abdomen with black hairs.

Wing: — Faintly infuscated; distance between tips of third and fourth veins less than length of anterior crossvein.

Haltere: — Brownish basally, whitish beyond, a row of short setae along anterior margin.

Eight males.

Type Locality: — Quebrada de Lules, Tucumán (2 February, 1927, R. C. Shannon). Also Tafi Viejo, Tucumán (14.3.27, Del Ponte and Shannon).

This species is named in honor of Doctor E. D. Dallas organizer and president of the Sociedad Entomológica Argentina.

RESUMEN

Las siguientes familias de Dipteros, son citadas por la primera vez para la Argentina: Leptidae, Scenopinidae, Platypezidae, Pipunculidae, Tanypezidae, Rhopalomeridae, Psilidae, Heteroneuridae, Geomyzidae, Pyrgotidae y Apioceridae.

Además se describen nuevas especies:

Chrysopila argentina y delpontei (Leptidae);

Platypeza thomseni y tucumana y *Agathomyia australis* (Platypezidae);

Pipunculus lynchi, doelloi, schreiteri y *tucumanus* (Pipunculidae);

Tanypeza dallasi (Tanypezidae).

Microdon bruchi y *Polybiomyia lyncharribalzagai* son también especies nuevas y *Cerioides barbipes* Loew (Syrphidae), han sido encontrados en Córdoba.

(E.D.P.)